

CONFIDENTIAL !

[No. 18 of 1914.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE
Week ending the 2nd May 1914.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st December 1913.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assam.</i>					
1	"Bunhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Lakshmi Nath Bis Borua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin	400
<i>Bengal.</i>					
3	"Aitiharik Chitra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Nikil Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500 to 800
4	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Kashirod Prasad Vidyabinode	700
5	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	600
6	"Ananda Sahgit Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	A. Chaudhuri, Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	...
7	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta	300
8	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years.	700
9	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj	Do.	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
10	"Aryya Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarker, Hindu, Kayastha; age 72 years.	500
11	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ditto ditto ditto	500
12	"Aryyabartta" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh	1,000
13	"Atithi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Bhabataran Das; age 23 years	300
14	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Surendra Chandra Datta, Hindu, Tanti; age 23 years.	1,600
15	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen	...
16	"Ayurveda Hitaishini" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nalini Kanta Das Gupta	500
17	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri	...
18	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	5,000
19	"Baisya Barujibi Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do.	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui; age 52 years.	500
20	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
21	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy	...
22	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan	9,200
23	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinode, Hindu; age about 36 years.	200
24	"Barnabodhini Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Sukumar Dutt	700
25	"Bandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati	Do.	...	...
26	"Bangabandhu" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 65 years.	...
27	"Bangadarsan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sailes Chandra Masumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	200
28	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanal Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 28 years.	1,500
29	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarker, Hindu; Kayastha; age 66 years.	14,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
30	"Bangiya Jaisya Suhrid" (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Pravas Chandra Dutt Gupta, Hindu, Tamuli; age 35 years.	450
31	"Bankura Durpan" (N)	Bankura	Weekly	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 52 years	453
32	"Bani" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years	800
33	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	625
34	"Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 41 years.	12,000
35	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	550
36	"Bharati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi	12,000
37	"Bharat Chitra" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne	800
38	"Bharat Mahila" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo; age 31 years.	450
39	"Bhishak Darpan" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Saheb Girish Chandra Bagchi	250
40	"Bharatbarsha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Vidyabhushan and Jaladhar Sen.	1,000
41	"Bijan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar	300
42	"Birbhum Varta" (N)	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	900
43	"Birbhum Hitaishi" (N)	Bolpur	Do.	Divakara Banerji, Hindu Brahmin; age 43 years.	325
44	"Birbhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu, age 32 years.	1,500
45	"Birbhum Vasi" (N)	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Nilratan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	800
46	"Brahman" (P)	Bagerhat	Monthly	Nitya Gopal Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	150
47	"Brahman Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi	1,000
48	"Brahma Vadi" (P)	Barisal	Do.	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo; age 52 years.	625
49	"Brahma Vidya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Purna Dev Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta.	300
50	"Bratya" (P)	Jayanagar	Do.	Raicharan Sadder, Hindu, Bratya Kshatriya, Poda; age 36 years.	About 500
51	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N)	Burdwan	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	1,000
52	"Byabasa O Baniya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu	.....
53	"Byabasayi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Haripada Banerji	.....
54	"Chabbis Pargana Varta-vaha" (N)	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha; age 30 years.	500 to 700
55	"Charu Mihir" (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	800
56	"Chhatra Sakha" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	.....	500
57	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P)	Do.	Do.	.....	400
58	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Dr. Dharendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000
59	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kaviraj Parosh Nath Sarma, Hindu, Brahmin, and Kaviraj Girija Bhushan Ray, Vaidya.	500
60	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 38 years.	300

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
61	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N)	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji ...	1,000
62	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	2,000
63	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	600
64	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
65	"Devalya" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Girija Sankar Rai Chowdhuri, M.A.	800
66	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,500
67	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
68	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Nrsingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	2,000
69	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N)	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	.....	.....
70	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	800
71	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsurah	Weekly	Mukundadeo Mukherji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 56 years.	1,500
72	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 76 years.	300
73	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	600
74	"Gandha-Vanik-Hitaishi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ashutosh Kundu, Hindu, Mudi by caste; age 35 years.	1,000
75	"Gand-duta" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah	400
76	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev	500
77	"Habul-Matin" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	500
78	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 30 years.	500
79	"Haridas or Sri Gauranga Sevaka." (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 55 years.	350
80	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
81	"Hindu Banjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Do.	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 40 years.	350
82	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu Brahmin.	500
83	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.	25,000
84	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong	Do.	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
85	"Homeopathy-Chikitsa Patra" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Dr. B. M. Dass, Christian; age 48 years.	450
86	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	1,000
87	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sheik Abdul Majid	1,000
88	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensingh	Weekly	Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 32 years.	700
89	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 55 years.	700
90	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
91	"Jahannabi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrishta Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	1,400
92	"Janmabhumi" (P)	Do	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	300
93	"Jagohar" (N)	Jessore	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
94	"Jubak" (P)	Santipur	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 36 years.	500
95	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P)	Comilla	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi	1,400
96	"Jyoti" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000
97	"Kahini" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Charan Sen, Tanti, age 36 years.	500
98	"Kajer Loke" (P)	Do	Do.	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	350
99	"Kalyani" (N)	Magura	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500
100	"Kanika" (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	125
101	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 42 years.	500
102	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 68 years.	500
103	"Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Madhu Sudan Roy Bisharad, Hindu, Kayastha; age 65 years.	750
104	"Khulnavasi" (N)	Khulna	Weekly	Jatindra Nath Basu and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	400
105	"Kohinoor" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Muhammad Busun Ali Choudhuri	700
106	"Krishak" (P)	Do	Do.	Nikunja Behari Dutt	1,000
107	"Krishi-Sampad" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 33 years.	600
108	"Kushadaha" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 35 years.	500
109	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P)	Do	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 43 years.	400
110	"Mahila" (P)	Do	Do.	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 58 years.	200
111	"Mahisya-Mohila" (P)	Do	Do.	.....	1,000
112	"Mahisya Samaj" (P)	Do	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200
113	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P)	Diamond Harbour	Do.	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 30 years.	350
114	"Maldā Samachar" (N)	Malda	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
115	"Manasi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,000
116	"Manbhum" (N)	Purulia	Weekly	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	About 600
117	"Mandarmala" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 55 years.	400
118	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 45 years.	500
119	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N)	Ditto	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	300

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		<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
1,400	120	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozum-mul Haque.	6,300
300	121	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 37 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
800	122	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 38 years.	1,000
600	123	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N) ...	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	206
1,400	124	"Namasudra Suhrid" (P) ...	Faridpur	Monthly	Aditya Kumar Chowdhuri, Namasudra; age 35 years.	600
2,000	125	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	150
600	126	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Do.	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
360	127	"Natya Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Narayan Chandra Sen, Subarnabanik; age 31 years.	100
600	128	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.	500
125	129	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Panchcowri Banerji and Birendra Chandra Ghosh.	2,800
600	130	"Nava Jivani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Rev. Lal Behari Saha, Christian; age 54 years.	200 to 300
500	131	"Navya Bharat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 60 years.	1,000 to 1,500
760	132	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 44 years.	500
600	133	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N) ...	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 26 years.	290
700	134	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Chattercharyya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	650
1,000	135	"Pallichitra" (P) ...	Bagerhat	Monthly	Ashu Toshi Bore, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	About 500
600	136	"Palli Prasun" (P) ...	Joynagore, 24 Parganas district.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500
400	137	"Pallivashi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly	Sasi Bhusan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	300
300	138	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	500
1,000	139	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukherji ...	800
200	140	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hari Charan Das ...	500
360	141	"Paricharak" (N) ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly	Kailas Chandra Sarkar; age 33 years	400
1,100	142	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jaynagar	Monthly	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 46 years.	1,400
1,000	143	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta Brahmin; age 36 years; and others.	200
About 500	144	"Prasapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	750
	145	"Prabhat" (F) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Mitra ...	200
400	146	"Prabhakar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Mohammad Aiyub Khan ...	500
600	147	"Prakriti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Sen ...	1,000
	148	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrokona	Fortnightly
300	149	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Gcals; age 42 years.	564

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
150	"Pratiker" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Weekly ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	500
151	"Prativa" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Dhirendra Nath Ganguly...	760
152	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ashutosh Mukherji ...	500
153	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A. ...	5,000
154	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A. ...	300
155	"Puja" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshirode Behari Chowdhury, B.A. ...	250
156	"Puspodyan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Bose ...	200
157	"Purulia Darpan" (N) ...	Purulia ...	Weekly ...	Amulya Eatan Chatterji; age 41 years	About 700
158	"Rahasya Prakas" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 32 years.	300
159	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	400
160	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L.	500
161	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	.....	200
162	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Monthly ...	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kai-varta; age 32 years.	200
163	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ...	1,500
164	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan.	1,800
165	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna ...	500
166	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years,	1,000
167	"Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath ...	700
168	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das ...	450
169	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Roy ...	.....
170	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das ...	700
171	"Sammilan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das ...	200
172	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 40 years.	300
173	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 45 years,	450
174	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300
175	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
176	"Sanskritini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years.	400
177	"Santi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	200
178	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
179	"Saswati" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy ...	500
180	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	Belgachia ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev ...	.....
181	"Sachchashi Suhrid" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev Kavikoumadi, Hindu, Kayastha; age 48 years.	400
182	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo age 43 years.	400
183	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey; age 56 years ...	200

Circulation.	No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
		<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
500	184	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,300
750	185	"Sourava" ..	Mymensingh ...	Do.	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	.....
500	186	"Siksha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L. ...	200
5,000	187	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do.	Rev. W. Carey; age 56 years ...	125
300	188	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 35 years.	1,000
250	189	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
200	190	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	500
About 700	191	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Rev. A. L. Sarkar ...	300
300	192	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 36 years.	250
400	193	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav; age 30 years.	750
500	194	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika." (N)	Do. ...	Weekly	Rasik Mohan Chakravati, Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,700
200	195	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Kiran Gopal Siha, Hindu, Subarna-banik; age 29 years.	1,000
1,500	196	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Bakarganj ...	Fortnightly	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	150
1,800	197	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
500	198	"Surhid" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	300
1,000	199	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mittra ...	900
700	200	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	500
450	201	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 28 years.	300
.....	202	"Sudhi" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Kalabaran Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha age 23 years.	500
700	203	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ..	Do.	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	250
200	204	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., Goldsmith by caste; age 40 years.	500
300	205	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ..	Do. ...	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,500
6,000	206	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others ...	300
400	207	"Tara" (P) ...	Do. ...	Irregular	Tarapada Chatterji; age 28 years ...	250
200	208	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., and others	500
.....	209	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 40 years	600
500	210	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore ...	300
.....	211	"Teli Bandhav" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Bahis Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 38 years.	1,800
400	212	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 41 years.	1,250
400	213	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 2,000
200	214	"Triveni" (P) ...	Basirhat ...	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti ...	100
	215	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo; age 25 years.	450

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
216	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	150
217	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
218	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami ...	3,000 to 10,000
219	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	250
220	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	100
221	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Banku Behari Dhar ...	900
222	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A. ...	650
223	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Nath ...	750
224	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Do. ...	Yogananda Pramanick ...	300
225	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	600
226	"Vandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
227	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bipin Chandra Pal and others ...	700
228	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000
229	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,000
230	"Vikrampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 33 years.	100
231	"Vasanti" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Hara Govinda Siromani ...	.....
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
232	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
233	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu ...	600
234	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	.....
235	"Dacca Gazette" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 46 years.	500
236	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
237	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo ...	700
238	"Loyal Citizens" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	600
239	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	.....
240	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar ...	300
241	"Sanjaya" (N) ...	Fardipur ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 40 years.	500
242	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta ..	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A. ...	1,200
243	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 48 years.	550
<i>Garo.</i>					
244	"Achikni Bibeng" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	E. G. Phillips ...	400
245	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....

Circulation.	No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
150		<i>Hindi.</i>				
	246	"Barabazar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sadananda Sukul ...	600
1,500	247	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,400
3,000 to 10,000	248	"Bira Bharat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobes, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	1,500
350	249	"Chota Nagpur Dar Patrika" (P)	Ranchi ...	Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
100	250	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	300
900	251	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 27 years.	800
050	252	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 37 years.	550
750	253	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	500
300	254	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ishwari Prosad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	500
600	255	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	B. K. Teuriwala, Hindu, Vaisya ...	500
.....	256	"Saraswat Hitaishi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Govinda Charya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 87 years.	1,000
700	257	"Sevak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 30 years.	500
1,000	258	"Sudharak" (N) ..	Do. ...	Weekly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Hindu, Agarwala; age 50 years.	500
100		<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
.....	259	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 60 years.	400
300		<i>Persian.</i>				
600	260	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	1,000
.....		<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
500	261	"Devanagar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sarada Charan Mitra, M.A., B.L. ...	500
1,200	262	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	S. T. Jones ...	500
700	263	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years	350
600		<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
.....	264	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Hrishikes Sastri ...	500
300		<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
500	265	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore ...	Monthly	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 60 years.	940
1,200	266	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
550		<i>Urdu.</i>				
400	267	"Durbar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Nawab Ali Muhammadan ...	1,000
.....	268	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Saiyid Jelaladdin, Muhammadan ...	700
	269	"Al-Hilal" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalem Asad, Muhammadan; age 27 years.	1,000
	270	"Negare Basam" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Maulvi Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., and Maulvi Abul Makarim Fasilul Wahab.	.....

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers, as it stood on 1st December 1913.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Prabahini"	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin.	...

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Nama-i-Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 20th April publishes a report of an interview with Monsieur Krastavanos, Russian Minister at Teheran, relating to questions regarding the policy of Russian statesmen towards Persia, the withdrawal of Russian troops from Persia, the designs of the ex-Shah on Persia, the Persian constitution and the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1908, etc. Regarding the first point the Russian Minister assured his interviewer that his Government had at heart the integrity of Persia and the maintenance of friendly relations with her, and that Russia looked sympathetically on the new regime of reform which has commenced in Persia. Regarding the withdrawal of troops he was personally of opinion that troops should be withdrawn from Persia and that some Russian statesmen were of opinion that it was a costly business to maintain troops in Persia which had better be employed elsewhere. Regarding the ex-Shah and his intention to invade Persia the Russian Minister said that his Government did not encourage the ex-Shah but on the contrary asked him to give up such ideas.

As regards the constitution the Minister said that his Government recognized the Persian constitution and was sure that it would work well. Speaking of the Anglo-Russian Convention and its probable effect on Persia he said that the Convention recognized the integrity of Persia. The Persians need have no fear of it. Its evil effects will only show themselves if the Persians do not patch up those regrettable differences which arise among themselves.

2. Referring to the recent decision of the Government of British Columbia to refuse admission to the 500 Hindus who are on their way there from Shanghai, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 24th April writes:—

This colour prejudice is now present in every British Colony. The Colonies seem to forget the fact that Hindus are an ancient race whose manners and customs are superior to those of Europeans. We doubt whether the English Government can give any relief to the Hindus who are thus persecuted by Colonials, but the Government of India might prohibit the entrance of all articles of Colonial manufacture into India.

3. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th April, in reference to the above-mentioned incident, writes:— Unless the British Government stops this kind of arbitrary conduct on the part of the Colonies, the problem of Imperial rule will become increasingly difficult.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

4. Referring to the alleged occurrence reported in the *Bengalee* newspaper of a case of horrible outrage on a young girl in a train on the Central Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the 18th idem, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 25th April says that cases of outrage on females in trains have become rather frequent now-a-days. It is doubtful whether even walking to distant places was so beset with danger for women in olden days as travelling by rail has become in these days. The authorities are earnestly requested to take steps to remedy this deplorable state of affairs.

5. Referring to the above incident the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th April calls for a prompt inquiry into this case and the arrest of the miscreants. Female honour, it is observed, is getting increasingly unsafe on railways. Perhaps even walking along the roads was not more unsafe in the past. Incidents like this constitute a disgrace to British rule.

NAMA-I-MUQUDDAS
HABUL MATIN,
April 20th, 1914.

SAMAY,
April 24th, 1914.

HITAVADI,
April 24th, 1914.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
April 25th, 1914.

BANGAVASI,
April 25th, 1914.

NAYAK.
April 24th, 1914.

6. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 24th April, referring to the abovementioned incident, remarks:—

"Brutal oppression on a Hindu girl."

It is enough to make the blood even of a very quiet and cool man get hot. For the ruffians who, for the satisfaction of their brute desires, violate Hindu women, no punishment can be adequate enough! They should be cut up into pieces and eaten up by dogs, or their bodies should be cast into cauldrons of boiling oil, or bound in chains, they should be thrown into the mouths of hungry beasts of prey, and then, the wounded parts of their bodies rubbed with salt and chillies.

It behoves the railway authorities to take strict measures for the safety of their women passengers. We hope Government will see that the real offenders in this horrible case are caught and punished. The Indians, weak and disarmed, as they are, can only look for protection to Government.

HINDUSTHAN.
April 11th, 1914.

Disappearance of a respectable young woman from a ferry steamer in Calcutta.

7. Referring to the alleged case of disappearance of a respectable young woman from a ferry steamer of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 11th April requests Lord Carmichael to take special notice of the case on the ground that the complaint

is a very serious one.

MOSLEM HITAISHI.
April 24th, 1914.

"Bengali students and European soldiers."

8. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 24th April, referring to the recent fracas between soldiers and students at the Sealdah Railway Station, says that the matter is serious enough to call for an enquiry by the higher

authorities.

SAMAY.
April 24th, 1914.

9. Writing on the search conducted by the police in the house of Mr. J. Chaudhuri, Advocate of Allahabad, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 24th April observes:—

"Doings of the detective police." The police can search the house of any respectable man whenever they like, and if nothing incriminating is found there they will just tell the gentleman that he is quite innocent. Such things can never bring any trouble on the police, and unless the matter be brought to the notice of the highest authorities in England we can expect no remedy. We are sure that the Magistrate who issued the warrant for the search in Mr. J. Chaudhuri's house did not care to see for himself whether there was any evidence against him to justify such a search. And all this is the result of the combination of judicial and executive functions. Considering that for some years past many an innocent man has been persecuted and harassed simply on the report of the detective police, the sooner something is done to remedy the present state of things the better. We do not mean to say that there are no seditionists or anarchists in the country, who should be repressed. But the innocent must not be made to suffer with the guilty.

SANJIVANI.
April 23rd, 1914.

"Bioscope and actresses."

10. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 23rd April takes exception to the Magistrate of Bogra allowing one M. L. Sen and his troupe of actresses the use of the local Edward Hall, which was never built for holding dances.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

SAMAY.
April 24th, 1914.

11. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 24th April takes exception to the order issued by Mr. French, Joint Magistrate of Bakarganj, prohibiting the wearing of shoes by Indians

"Shoe-phobia."

while inside his court room. The prohibition does not apply to Pleaders and Mukhtars, who are, however, not allowed to carry their umbrellas with them. The paper wishes to know what steps Government intend taking in the matter.

HITAVADI.
April 24th, 1914.

"Shoe-phobia."

12. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th April draws the attention of the Commissioner of the Dacca Division to the complaint made by the *Barisal Hitaishini* noticed in paragraph 11.

Shoe-phobia is a disease from which Bihar Civilians have suffered most, but Bengal Civilians are not wholly immune from it.

13. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 24th April, referring to the incident above noticed, remarks:—

NAYAK.
April 24th, 1914.

"Dread about shoes." Is dread of the shoe becoming infectious? Like Mr. Luby, Mr. French too is coming to have a mania about shoes. But there are shoes and shoes. European shoes are permissible but Hindusthani shoes are not. Perhaps now it would be best to take to the use of wooden sandals.

14. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 24th April draws the attention of Lord Carmichael to the alleged shoe-phobia of Mr French, the Joint Magistrate of Barisal.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
April 24th, 1914.

Mr. French, Joint Magistrate, Barisal.

15. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th April refers to the allegation of shoe-phobia against Mr. French, Joint Magistrate of Barisal and remarks:—

BANGAVASI,
April 25th, 1914.

"A Magistrate and shoes." Mr. French does not stand alone. A short while ago, Mr. Luby in Manbhum raised objections against the use of Hindusthani shoes in his Court. Bengal had hitherto been free from this difficulty. Let not Bengal like Bihar be agitated with this shoe question.

16. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 25th April says that perhaps the enervating climate of India has caused a derangement in the mind of Mr. French, Joint Magistrate at Barisal, who is compelling parties and witnesses to leave their umbrellas and shoes outside the Court-house before entering his court. The attention of the District Magistrate and Divisional Commissioner is drawn to the matter.

BASUMATI,
April 25th, 1914.

Mr. French, Joint Magistrate of Barisal.

17. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 27th April hopes that His Excellency the Governor of Bengal will not allow public feelings to be roused and acquire intensity and volume over the shoe question in Bengal as it has done in Bihar. It also refers to the shoe incident in Barisal.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
April 27th, 1914.

18. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th April refers to a case in which a constable, Mahbub Khan of Hooghly-Bandel Railway Station, was lately sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment for having attempted to outrage a Marwari woman. The punishment is certainly inadequate to the offence.

BANGAVASI,
April 25th, 1914.

19. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th April reports a case decided by the Bombay Police Court in which a steam engineer, named Duncan Henderson, was fined Rs. 150 for having shot a lascar on board ship to death. The punishment is utterly inadequate. Is a lascar worse than a cat or a dog? Government should call for the papers of this case.

BANGAVASI,
April 25th, 1914.

20. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 25th April takes strong exception to the inadequacy of the fine of Re. 1 imposed on the postmaster of Cuttack, a white man, for having assaulted a Court-peon who had gone to serve a summons on him. What, asks the writer, would the Anglo-Indian community have said and done if the peon had been a white man and the postmaster a native, and such a light punishment had been inflicted on the accused person?

BASUMATI,
April 25th, 1914.

21. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th April notices a case in which a peon of the District Judge's Court at Cuttack was assaulted by Mr. Elliott, because the former had served the latter with a summons taken out against him by the proprietor of the local Edward Medical Hall. Mr. Elliott was sentenced to a fine of Re. 1 only for this offence. The Local Government should call for the papers of this case and look into them.

BANGAVASI,
April 25th, 1914.

22. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 25th April also takes exception to the extreme lightness of the punishment awarded to the postmaster of Cattack for having assaulted a Civil Court-peon while he was discharging his duty.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
April 25th, 1914.

Bid.

(d)—Education.

HINDUSTHAN,
April 18th, 1914.

23. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 18th April writes that the questions on mathematics in the Pass Course at the recent B.A. Examination were exceptionally stiff, in particular the paper on Co-ordinate Geometry. So too were the questions on Hydrostatics. In assigning marks, this fact should be borne in mind by the examiners.

The recent B. A. examination—
a complaint.

HITAVADI,
April 24th, 1914.

24. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th April has a communicated article on the Sanskrit Title Examination Board, which may be thus noticed:—

"Government Sanskrit Examinations and the Examination Board."

Almost everything that men on earth do, has some good features and some bad ones. But that is no reason why a body of educated and impartial men will for ever tolerate patent defects for the sake of upholding the predominance of individuals. Brahman pandits as a class are timid, peace-loving and all-suffering. That explains why the Sanskrit Title Examinations have come to be a sort of wilderness in which the demon of oppression stalks about. We publish this complaint at the request of many *adhyapakas* and hope that it will attract the notice of Government.

The late Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna instituted these Title Examinations. He took such personal interest in them that he interceded with rich Rajas for nonetary help towards these examinations. If Government entrusted to him the unfettered control of these examinations, it was because of his personality and not because of the office he held as Principal of the Sanskrit College.

In time, however, the Principal of the Sanskrit College for the time being came to wield unquestioned authority over these examinations. There was great license permitted in the conduct of these tests, so that many eminent candidates for title were rejected, while utterly unworthy ones passed successfully. The Maharaja of Darbhanga intervened to inform Government of the situation. And Government thereupon appointed a committee to regulate the examinations. But the President of this body, Sir Asutosh Mukherji, is not himself well versed in Sanskrit and so he has to be guided by the advice of others. Thus it happens that confusion has come to prevail in regard to the selection of text-books and of examiners. The Sanskrit College authorities apparently exercise unquestioned away in the Board. Its methods of work are not at all satisfactory and some of the members are not fit for their office. Its president, too, should be a man well versed in Sanskrit.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

BANGAVASI,
April 25th, 1914.

25. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th April holds that Mr. Limpus, the Superintendent of the Municipal Market, was "A matter for reproach." to blame in not having promptly summoned the fire-brigade when he saw that the market was on fire. Moreover, he is ultimately responsible also for the prevalence of corruption among the market staff, which Mr. Payne recently has brought to public notice. What satisfactory explanation has Mr. Limpus to offer on these allegations?

NAYAK,
April 24th, 1914.

26. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 24th April writes that Gunendra Nath Sen, son of Nagendra Nath Sen, was admitted into the Medical College Hospital on the 31st March last and he died at 9 P. M. on the 6th April following. When he died, no intimation of the fact was conveyed to his father, who came to know of it the next day at about 12 o'clock when he went to the Hospital. Who is responsible for this? Who again is responsible for the attitude of neglect taken up towards the lad?

The Medical College Hospital :
a complaint.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 26th, 1914.

27. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th April remarks that the regulations which the United Provinces Government has framed for the treatment of poor and rich patients will not only be not appreciated but will be felt as a burden by a

Hospitals and Government.

large majority of people who take advantage of the facilities offered by the hospitals.

28. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 20th April has no belief in the efficacy of quinine as a preventive of malaria or even in the latest recipe of allowing a deposit of silt to fall on

"The Malaria Commission."

the soil. The real remedies are (1) teaching the elementary rules of hygiene to the populace, (2) raising their economic condition, (3) re-excavating the old tanks and improving the sources of drinking water-supply, (4) cutting down the jungle, and (5) re-excavating the silted up rivers. But these are things which are not likely to be done: who is there who will take up the work of saving this dying nation?

29. *Re* Dr. Bentley's recent lecture on the efficiency of a new deposit of river-borne silt on the soil as a preventive of malaria, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th April

"Suppression of malaria."

writes:—

Let experiments be made to test the truth of Dr. Bentley's theory. But our own idea is that, more than laying a new deposit of silt, what is wanted is adequate drainage, so that the soil will cease to be water-logged.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

30. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th April has a letter from Ashutosh

"The Midnapore settlement." Jana of Birutia on the question of raiyats and *bhagchasis*, which may be thus noticed:—

Bhagchasis were never in the past accorded the status of raiyats. The Rent Commissioners declared that if they were accorded this status, the value of occupancy right would be lowered. In two letters to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue for the North-Western Provinces, dated the 27th March 1841, and the 30th June 1851, respectively, Mr. James Thomason, the then Lieutenant-Governor of those provinces, declared that *bhagchasis* were wholly dependent on what the zamindars chose to give them, and they had no other rights—they might even be turned away after the season's crops had been removed from the fields. Mr. Justice Field in his book on landholding, page 732, writes that these men have no definite rights to their holdings. *Bargadars* in Eastern Bengal are similar to *bhagchasis*, and they too have been held by the High Court to have no rights to their holdings. Mr. Justice Rampini and the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Kerr in their work on the Bengal Tenancy Act have clearly said that *bhagchasis* have no rights in the soil save a share of the crops. They have, in fact, no right to be compared to the *bhaoli* tenants of Bihar, who are raiyats who, instead of paying rent in cash, pay it in kind.

31. Referring to the recent report by Mr. McAlpin on surveys and

"Government Resolution on settlements in Bengal during 1913, making allegations against individual zamindars of illegally enhancing rents, the *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 20th April writes:—

Certain zamindars owe the enhanced income to the fact that the surveys and settlements have disclosed new areas of holding in the occupation of their raiyats and for this these raiyats have been made to pay enhanced rents. This is certainly no illegitimate accession of income to the landholder. Further, these landholders are entitled to claim from their raiyats enhanced rents because of the high prices of food-grains now ruling.

32. The *Medinipur Hitaishi* [Midnapore] of the 13th April warmly pro-

"Dread of the raiyats over the assumed measurement of a *nal* in Mahisadal in Midnapur."

tests against the action of the settlement authorities in Mahisadal in Midnapore in taking the measurement of *nal* at 7 feet 6 inches. If taken at 7 feet 6 inches, the interests of zamindars will be promoted and those of the villages seriously hurt. If in this way, the interests of villagers are sacrificed to those of zamindars, perhaps next year the villagers will be told that they have no *maurasi-mukarari* rights, no *minahi* occupancy rights, and so forth. Let Government intervene at this moment, before further mischief is done by its servants.

SURAJ,
April 20th, 1914.

HITAVADI,
April 24th, 1914.

HITAVADI,
April 24th, 1914.

SURAJ,
April 20th, 1914.

MEDINIPUR HITAIISHI,
April 13th, 1914.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

HITAVADI,
April 24th, 1914.

33. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th April writes that with the advent of the hot season, the sufferings of 3rd class railway passengers for want of drinking water is becoming acute again. The *panipandes* at the stations do not find it possible to provide more than a very few passengers with water, during the halt of a minute or two, which is allowed ordinarily at the small stations.

HITAVADI,
April 24th, 1914.

34. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th April writes:—

Recently the railway authorities have had carriages of all classes coloured with a uniform tint. This causes serious difficulties to illiterate passengers who cannot distinguish a third class carriage from carriages of the upper classes, until they actually enter in. Indeed at night-time, even educated men cannot know one class of carriage from another, because the marks I, II, INT, and III are not decipherable in the feeble light afforded by the platform lamps.

BANGAVASI,
April 25th, 1914.

35. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th April writes:—

Lately there was a case of assault on a Bengali employee of the Eastern Bengal State Railway named Surendra Nath Banerji by a Eurasian named DeDecies.

The accused offered an unqualified apology in open court. Hence the complainant did not press the case against him. In the meantime, DeDecies has been promoted and Surendra Nath placed on suspension. The trying Magistrate expressed a hope that Banerji would be reinstated. The railway authorities should certainly consider the propriety of punishing DeDecies, who by his own confession was guilty of the offence alleged against him.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
April 22nd, 1914.

36. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 22nd April warmly commends certain suggestions made to Government by the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray in favour of the construction of a number of water-ways in preference to the proposed building of a direct railway line between Calcutta and Khulna. It is to be hoped that these suggestions will not be dismissed on the plea of want of funds. If Government displayed as much eagerness for waterways as for railways people in Bengal would not suffer so much now for want of adequate drinking water and for lack of drainage facilities.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
April 22nd, 1914.

37. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 22nd April deplores the present insanitary condition of the Murshidabad district owing to the silting up of the river Bhagirathi. Malaria, cholera, small-pox and other epidemic diseases have robbed the place of its old prosperity and the extension of railway lines within the district has not improved its health at all. The paper asks the Government to save the place from being depopulated by re-excavating the Bhagirathi and improving the drainage of the district.

NIHAR,
April 21st, 1914.

38. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 21st April complains that owing to the sluice-gates at Sherpur, Guagachia, Rasulpur, Katigram, etc., being not water-tight, cultivation in the adjoining villages is seriously impeded. The matter demands the prompt notice of the khas mahal authorities.

DIAMOND HARBOUR
HITAISHI,
April 14th, 1914.

39. The *Diamond Harbour Hitaishi* [Diamond Harbour] of the 14th April complains of the want of a jetty at the Kakadvipa Station of the India General Steam Navigation Company within the Diamond Harbour subdivision of the 24-Parganas district. Embarkation and disembarkation and loading and unloading are now done with the greatest difficulty.

(h)—General.

HITAVADI,
April 24th, 1914.

40. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th April suggests that opportunity should be taken of the new permanent financial settlements about to be made by the Government

of India with the Governments of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, to grant greater financial independence to the provinces and also to redistribute the boundaries so as to bring the whole Bengali-speaking area under one Government.

41. Referring to the recent return of the Hon'ble Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail to the Bengal Council by the municipalities

The member of the Bengal Council and the Municipalities of the Dacca Division.

of the Dacca Division, the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 21st April writes:—

CHARU MIHIR,
April 21st, 1914.

As regards fitness, the Maulvi cannot compare with Sarat Babu, his defeated rival. The Maulvi made a gift of Rs. 15 lakhs for educational purposes, but ultimately it turned out to be a farce. The recent sitting of the Moslem League was on the point of expressly withdrawing the vote of thanks to him it passed at the previous meeting, but the interference of an individual saved him from that humiliation. Anyway Sarat Babu's election would not have changed the fortunes of his countrymen, and the Maulvi is a safe man, so there is no cause for regret. The Dacca Division ceases now to have any Hindu representative on the Council. How long will Government thus remain indifferent to Hindu interests?

Many Hindus voted for the Maulvi in disregard of the superior merits of their co-religionist from motives of fear and undue influence. Men who can not give their votes freely ought not to sit on municipalities and District Boards.

42. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 27th April writes:—

"Rightly served."

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* in referring to the recent return of a Moslem gentleman to the Council

by the municipalities of the Dacca Division remarks:—

"If a tree is to be judged by its fruits, we have no reason to be enamoured of our Legislative Councils. The Council regulations that have been fastened upon us are so beautiful that the Hindus are bound to go to the wall, and that is what has happened in the Dacca Division election."

Our contemporary evidently forgets that Government, so to say, purposely took away with one hand what it gave with the other. It was pestered into conceding an expansion of the Councils, but holding that our Babus were not worthy of sitting in the expanded Councils, it created the regulations of which our contemporary complains. The Babus are no whit less aliens to the masses of the people than are the European officials, indeed they are more so. Since these Babus cannot of themselves forego the wish to sit on the Councils, they must be driven out of it unceremoniously. Hence the result of the Dacca election has caused us unalloyed pleasure.

NAYAK,
April 27th, 1914.

43. The *Diamond Harbour Hitaishi* [Diamond Harbour] of the 7th April

"The Postmaster-General's letter and our remarks."

thinks that the amount of money permitted to be deposited in Savings Banks might with advantage have been raised higher than the figure at which

it has recently been placed.

DIAMOND HARBOUR
HITAISHI,
April 7th, 1914.

44. Referring to the recent promulgation of the Postal Department

Bukshish for post peons.

order that post peons must not on any occasion receive *bukshish* from the public, the *Dainik*

Chandrika [Calcutta] of the 25th April says that now that these lowly-paid poor men will no longer be able to take *bukshish* from the people, the authorities should, considering the prevailing high prices, raise their salaries. The public, moreover, gladly pay *bukshish* to the post peon, for he is really a hard working and extremely useful man. It is the police constable and not the post peon whom the public grudges a *bukshish*. And the police constable constantly realises bribes in the name of *bukshish* from the public on any and every pretext. It is he and not the post peon whose propensity to realize *bukshish* should be checked. Cannot the Inspector-General of Police issue a circular similar to that issued by the Postmaster-General in this respect.

D. INIK CHANDRIKA
April 25th, 1914.

45. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th April, referring to the recent

"Prohibition of tips to peons."

circular by the postal authorities against the acceptance of tips by postal peons, suggests the

propriety of increasing the wages of these peons. They are a hard-working lot and the recent rise in the prices of food-grains has hit them hard.

BANGAVASI,
April 25th, 1914.

HITAVADI,
April 26th, 1914.

46. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th April asks if the police authorities cannot imitate the postal authorities and issue a strict notice upon *parawallas* and constables against the acceptance of tips from the public.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 25th, 1914.

47. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 25th April says that the evil of bribe taking among Government servants is very much on the increase and will continue to grow unless speedily checked. It commends the laudable step which the Postmaster-General has taken to prevent the taking of tips by postal peons. It asks the Government to turn its attention to the Court amla and clerks who are in the habit of taking monetary recompense for services done to the public. It complains that these Court amla and clerks are very much addicted to this evil habit. It exhorts the Government to keep a watchful eye on its subordinates.

SURAJ,
April 20th, 1914.

48. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 20th April expresses its regret that Government has so far declined to publish the report on high prices prepared by Mr. K. L. Dutt.

MOHAMMADI,
April 24th, 1914.

49. Discussing the failure of the Faridpur Conspiracy Case, the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th April writes:—
The Faridpur dacoity case. It would be dire ruin to the country if the police are thus checkmated by the terrorists. People would cease to come forward to help the police in such cases after this experience.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
April 24th, 1914.

50. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 24th April, referring to the collapse of the Faridpur Conspiracy case, says:—
"The discharge of accused persons in the Faridpur Conspiracy Case." We have nothing particular to say in this connection save that a little foresight and timely circumspection on the part of the Government may save it from running into huge expenses by undertaking abortive prosecutions.

SANJIVANI,
April 23rd, 1914.

51. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 23rd April writes:—
"The Faridpur Conspiracy. Terrible aspect of the case." The case against the accused has been withdrawn after detaining them in *hojut* for a long time and harassing their relatives and friends. They have been discharged because the Crown failed to produce proper evidence against them. A perusal of the proceedings of the case leads us to think that the police first arrest a number of men on suspicion and then try to collect evidence against them. This conduct of the police leads to the harassment of many an innocent man and makes the Government go down in public esteem. We do not want to see this state of things last much longer.

BASUMATI,
April 25th, 1914.

52. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 25th April says that Government ought to have carried on the Faridpur conspiracy case in order to let the public know the real truth about it.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 21st, 1914.

53. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 21st April says that the one great lesson which the Government has to learn from the failure of the Faridpur case is this that the police is altogether inefficient and that reform of the police has become a crying need.

BIR BHARAT,
April 21st, 1914.

54. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 21st April is grateful to the Government for having withdrawn the case against Nirmal Kanto Ray's release. Nirmal Kanta Ray, after discovering that there was not forthcoming sufficient evidence to get a conviction of the accused.

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
April 20th, 1914.

55. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 20th April writes that in connection with the recent return to the Council of Chaudhuri Mohammad Ismail the vote of Babu Biraj Mohan Ray of Barisal was recorded at his own house. The rules do not permit this. And if Biraj Babu had this indulgence, why was a similar indulgence refused to Babu Kailas Chandra Sen and other Commissioners? Mohammad Ismail Chaudhuri was present personally when Biraj Babu's vote was recorded. Was this proper? The legality of this action ought to be tested in the law courts.

HITAVADI,
April 24th, 1914.

56. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th April writes:—
"Delhi expenditure."

The estimates for new Delhi recently made public in Council by the Viceroy do not include

the cost of a new railway station and a new cantonment at that place. The Viceroy naturally wants to show that the building of the new Capital, will not cost any exceptionally heavy sum. But these charges for railway and cantonment ought to be included in the estimates. Incomplete estimates like this will only strengthen the public alarm about the extravagance of the whole scheme.

57. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th April deprecates the alleged action of Sir A. Earle in making Assamese the Court-language of Goalpara district, because in

"Change of language."

many parts of it Bengali is the language spoken.

58. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th April deprecates the action of

"The Magistrate of Comilla."

Mr. Emerson, District Magistrate of Comilla, in forbidding the local officials to attend the recent Provincial and Social conferences at that place. This violates standing orders on the subject by Lord Landsdowne. Moreover, this sort of conduct is inconsistent with the existing official principle of encouraging social relations between the leaders of the public and the district officials.

BANGAVASI.
April 25th, 1914.

BANGAVASI.
April 25th, 1914.

III.—LEGISLATION.

59. Discussing the Bengal Medical Act, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the

"The Bengal Medical Act."

25th April writes that the ultimate effect of the working of section 27 of the Act will be that unregistered practitioners will cease to command any practice. And when unregistered practitioners are thus shoved out of the way, so to speak, by the registered practitioners, the latter, having the field left all to themselves, will raise their fees. And with the passing away of the unregistered practitioners, will pass away all the private medical schools which are staffed by these practitioners. The nett result of it all will be to benefit the European medical practitioners. This might not have been intended by the framers of the Act but that is what is likely to happen all the same. And these Europeans bear no good will towards their Indian confreres, judging by the tone of the evidence they gave before the Islington Commission. This suspicion that the new Act will strengthen the position of European medical practitioners in India is strengthened by the fact that many reasonable amendments to the Act were all defeated by the solid official votes.

BANGAVASI.
April 25th, 1914.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

60. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th April writes:—

"The Gaekwar's trip to England."

On Saturday last, the Gaekwar's party left for England, leaving the management of his State to the Dewan and the Darbar. In the olden days, Indian princes used to love their own States better than other countries. They never left their States, either because they loved them, or because they did not want to leave them undefended. Now, however, all States are secure under the English Raj and so many princes pass their days hunting, polo-playing and racing. Love of Western luxury has come to be the ruling passion with many princes. The Gaekwar does not belong to that class, but during his stay in England, certain scandals about him came to our ears. We hoped that he would not again afford his enemies a fresh opportunity of spreading scandals about him. But that hope has been disappointed.

HITAVADI.
April 24th, 1914.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

61. A correspondent of the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 11th April

Famine relief in Midnapore.

referring to the decision of the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division to close the relief work in Vasudebpur within the Contai subdivision of the Midnapore district from the current month of April, prays to His Excellency Lord Carmichael to countermand this decision as distress is still acute in the locality.

HINDUSTHAN.
April 11th, 1914.

NOAKHALI
SAMMILANI,
April 20th, 1914.

62. The *Noakhali Sammilani* [Noakhali] of the 20th April publishes a correspondence in which it is said that this year "The people's prayer"—also excessive rainfall and hailstorm have destroyed Prospekt of famine in the My. all crops in the Haidarganj, Gajaria, Pangasia, mensingh district. Jhandagi, Dighali, Gaiyar Char, Char Ababel, Beparir Char, Udamara, Caludhum and other villages under the Government's *diara khas*. The poor inhabitants of these villages have been reduced by repeated failures of crops to the last stage of penury, so that unless Government gives them timely relief they will die in numbers of sheer starvation.

MOHAMMADI,
April 24th, 1914.

63. A correspondent of the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th April complains of the prevalence of acute scarcity in some 20 villages on the north-east of Noakhali district named Haidarganj, Pangasia, Fajarganj, etc., in all covering an area of some 40 square miles on the banks of the Meghna. The local population is almost wholly illiterate. For the past 3 years they have been suffering from a succession of scarcities. At the present moment, owing to a hailstorm, their crops and their houses and their cattle have all been damaged more or less. No loans are locally available for they have not much to offer in the way of securities. Government should advance money to them on small interest and also remit the revenue due from them. Unless steps like this are taken, there will be serious loss of life among the villagers.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

NAYAK,
April 23rd, 1914.

The Faridpur case.

64. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 23rd April has the following:—

In the old days Pathsala boys used to write on palm leaves, and if a boy happened to mis-spell any word he would wipe it off with his hand and then smear his cheeks with the ink. The all-powerful police of Bengal have of late committed two errors, the first in connection with the Chitpur murder case and the second with regard to the Faridpur conspiracy case. The errors have been wiped off, but may we ask whose cheeks are to be smeared with the ink? You will say that the law will have to be changed. But how? Or perhaps the new law will make it obligatory for every judge to punish everybody whom the police may arrest and produce before his court. You say that the anarchists frighten away witnesses. So you would admit that the anarchists are more powerful than the English rulers of India. And so, indeed, they are. For have the Government been so far able to punish the persons who have assassinated quite a number of police officers? How can people count upon the protection of those who cannot protect the lives of their own servants? They (the people) dare not give evidence for the Government for fear of the risk they may run thereby. Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose was murdered on a street-crossing—quite a crowded place. But no respectable witness was available for the prosecution—the only men who gave evidence were a number of cocain-eaters and old offenders. You do not know how to get the co-operation of respectable persons, and hence they shun even your shadow. The number of worthless and insolent officers is steadily increasing among you, and so the public do not care to have anything to do with you. This fact, however, you do not like to admit. One does not find now-a-days English police-officers like Wauchop, Sleeman, Munro, Lambert and Showers. English rule has always been noted for the peace it grants to its subjects. We cannot live if this peace is taken away. The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, has offered a reward of Rs. 250 for the best essay on the means of putting a stop to dacoities in the province. Does he then think that the public will do for Rs. 250 what the police, on whom crores of rupees are annually spent by the Government, have failed to do? We have said so several times before and we repeat it now, it is the rewards of lakhs of rupees which the Government indiscriminately offer that are the source of all the mischief. The police, anxious lest an outsider should carry away a reward, place all sorts of obstacles in his way. And hence the real facts of a case never come to your knowledge. The result is that you set up a case on very flimsy evidence which cannot be accepted by a law court. Thus it is

for your fault that you suffer, why blame others for this? You have come to this country for service and you always act according to the maxim "After me the deluge."

65. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th April writes:—

"A reprehensible thing." Hardayal is one of the accused in the Delhi conspiracy case. Some newspapers are already publishing statements that during his stay in England, he proved himself anti-English and so forth. Is it journalistic etiquette thus to prejudice an accused under trial?

63. The *Prabahini* [Calcutta] of the 17th April warmly praises Lord Carmichael for the courtesy he displayed in recently inaugurating the Bengal Literary Conference at the Town Hall. No previous ruler in Bengal ever participated in this fashion in any purely indigenous endeavour. Such union between the rulers and the ruled will conduce to the welfare of both.

67. The *Tippera Guide* [Comilla] of the 21st April appeals to Government to take steps to stop the practice of taking exorbitant dowries from the fathers of brides by bridgerooms in Bengal. By so doing, Government will earn the blessings of the women-folk of Bengal, in the way in which it has won the gratitude of the people by stopping the practice of casting infants into the Ganges near the Saugor Island.

68. Referring to Lord Carmichael's reference to the anarchist movement in his recent speech, the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 11th April says that every one ought to follow His Excellency's advice for stamping out anarchism from Bengal, otherwise the sins of a handful of men will be terribly visited on the whole country.

69. Referring to the acceptance by Parliament of the Resolution regarding the freedom of British subjects throughout the Empire, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 23rd April writes:—

"Freedom of the subject in the British Empire." The Resolution has been unanimously accepted by the members of the House of Commons. We hope that the rulers of India will not fail to act according to this Resolution.

70. Referring to Mr. Havelock Wilson's objection against Asiatics being employed as sailors on English ships, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 23rd April writes:—

"England's anti-Asiatic spirit." Mr. Havelock Wilson ought to bear in mind that if all Asiatics retaliate this by boycotting goods carried by English ships, the English sailor will have to starve.

71. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 24th April speaks highly of Byomkes Chakravarti's Presidential address in the Bengal Provincial Conference and says that the protest made by the *Englishman* and *Statesman* newspapers against it questioning the correctness of the statements made therein will not bear scrutiny. During the debate on the Indian Press Bill in the Supreme Council, the Law Member admitted that Dr. Rashbehari Ghosh's knowledge of law was greater than his. But nevertheless, Dr. Ghosh's view was ignored and the Law Member's view upheld by the Government. The *Statesman* has said that Mr. Gokhale is the only non-official member of a Legislative Council who thoroughly studies the subject he deals with and carefully considers how much of a proposal Government can accept and that this is the real cause of Gokhale's success in Councils. But with what success have Mr. Gokhale's efforts in the Legislative Council been crowned? He has been trying hard all along to reduce the burden on the taxpayers' shoulders by curtailing expenses in the Military and other departments, but absolutely to no effect. The truth is that Lord Morley's reforms have not done the Indians any appreciable good.

72. The *Prajabandhu* [Brahmanbaria] of the 22nd April has the following in English regarding the recent Provincial Conference at Comilla:—

"The Provincial Conference at Comilla." Having regard to cost and the financial embarrassments of the Government, the President regarded it as an evil that the civil

HITAVADI,
April 24th, 1914.

PRABAHINI,
April 17th, 1914.

TIPPERA GUIDE,
April 21st, 1914.

HINDUSTHAN,
April 11th, 1914.

SANJIVANI,
April 23rd, 1914.

SANJIVANI,
April 23rd, 1914.

BASUMATI,
April 24th, 1914.

PRAJABANDHU,
April 22nd, 1914.

administration of the country should be confined to a handful of Europeans and that there should be a demand on the part of the European community for an irreducible minimum of Europeans in all branches of the administration as the only effective means of maintaining the traditions of British justice, in the administration of the Government. But with due deference to the opinion of the President we must say that we consider the claims put forward on behalf of the European community as one very desirable in the interests of good government. The honesty, energy, and active habits which English officials have brought to bear upon the administration of the country have elevated the ideas of our countrymen, and the examples of administration set by these Englishmen have influenced them a great deal in doing their work honestly. Take away the ideal set up before them, and they will relapse into their old habits to the manifest risk of good government and all the advantages accruing therefrom.

We have no mind to disparage our countrymen. But we are bound by considerations of justice and fair play to confess that most of our countrymen as heads of departments betray a lamentable want of tact in dealing with delicate questions requiring careful handling. The President described local self-government as a shadow. But he did not give any reason for holding this view. That reason, I presume, is that the District Boards have got for their chairmen the District Magistrates. In view of the character and qualification of the members of these Boards and the party-spirit and cliquism obtaining among them, a better arrangement could not have been made.

Ask any District Engineer or overseer or any other employee of these Boards, and they will tell you unhesitatingly that they could not have continued in their post under a non-official Chairman.

The President complained of the light heart with which the resolutions moved by the non-official members are rejected. It is no doubt very desirable that concessions should be made to the demands of the popular representatives in the matter of legislation. But is the Government bound to accept their suggestions even if they defeat the object of the legislation or if they are incompatible with public safety? The answer must be in the negative. Here is a case in point. In order to arrest the progress of the anarchical movement, Government is proposing to amend the law on sedition. The popular representatives oppose it as a measure calculated to interfere with the freedom of the press. Before pressing the Government to drop legislation on the subject, they should point out to Government an alternative plan to deal with the situation. If they can not, Government must enact the law to safeguard the interests of the public. We may multiply instances of the kind, but we do not think it necessary to do so as we are firmly convinced that Government is always anxious to satisfy the demands of the popular representatives, if it can do so consistently with the duty it owes to the public as custodians of their life and property.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 28th, 1914.

73. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 28th April remarks that among the various lessons which it has learnt from the sitting of the Provincial Moslem Conference are (1) that the Moslems are very loyal to the Government and that it is in consequence of this that the Government is ever ready to burden their shoulders with anything and everything, whether just or unjust, and (2) that the Moslems want to live in unity with the Hindus but do not like them to interfere in what they claim or do.

Continuing, it says that Lord Curzon had partitioned Bengal to give the Moslems a predominance over the Hindus. In this they had succeeded, but the Bengali Hindus raised such an agitation against this act of the Government that it utterly confused the officials, and the partition was undone. The favourite wife is feeling very sad and disconsolate to find that love is not being bestowed upon her. The Moslems who have once reaped advantage from the injustice perpetrated by Lord Curzon do not want to hear the demands of justice. They want that respect must be shown to them whether they are deserving of it are not.

Lord Hardinge showed them great affection over the Cawnpore mosque question, and the result is that whenever there is any question of demolition of mosque, etc., they at once raise their fingers and remind the Government of the Cawnpore mosque affair.

It further goes on to say that it is news to the Hindus that Islam is one of the most tolerant of religions in the world. It asks Moulvi Fazul Haq to remember that history tells an altogether different tale about this.

74. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 21st April remarks that now that the Moslems have been taking interest in politics there is every hope of their coming to an agreement with the Hindus on political questions.

BIR BHARAT,
April 21st, 1914.

75. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 24th April exhorts Indian leaders of public opinion to desist from crying themselves hoarse over such questions as do no good to the public. They would however do well to agitate against the oppressive methods at present followed for the recruitment of coolies and also against the indenture system at present in vogue in Fiji and elsewhere.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 24th, 1914.

76. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April asks Government to adopt in India legislation on the lines of the English Money-lenders' Act, making it permissible for the law courts to refuse to enforce contracts for unduly high rates of interest on debts.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 3rd, 1914.

77. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th April writes:—

"The story of Chandranath." Last week (see Report on Native Papers for 18th April, paragraph 63), we wrote how the cap of the god Swayambhunath had been stolen. Kumudban had been directed by the Judge to submit accounts of his expenditure to the Scheme Committee by the 29th March last. In order to avoid doing so, he made a series of false allegations against the Committee and at last accused them or their Secretary of having stolen the cap before mentioned. As it happened, however, two of Kumud's own employees were found by the police the next day in unlawful possession of parts of this cap. The rest of this cap, on the testimony of these two men, was to be found in the possession of Kumud's manager, Harakumar. Harakumar had, however, received warning in time to remove it out of the way, so that when the police searched his house, they did not find it.

HITAVADI,
April 24th, 1914.

Upon this, the District Magistrate directed the police to withdraw proceedings against these two men, and submit a report that it was "a mistake of fact." He also let off the accused on bail. The Joint Magistrate, at the instance of the Scheme Committee, wanted to hear the case anew on the 10th April. But the District Magistrate transferred it to his own file, and without hearing what the Committee had to say, dismissed the suit forthwith. His conduct is really inexplicable.

Babu Mahendranath Das, the able Secretary to the Committee, has recently died and there has been so far no permanent successor appointed, because of the covert opposition offered by Babu Prasanna Kumar Ray. Because of Mahendra Babu's death, certain suits instituted by, and against, the Committee in regard to this shrine are not being properly managed and looked after. So the prompt appointment of a pucca successor is an urgent necessity.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 2nd May, 1914.

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REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 2nd May 1914.

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CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BOMBAY

Week ending Saturday 3rd May 1914

Date	No. of copies	Total	Remarks
1st May	100	100	First issue
2nd May	120	220	Second issue
3rd May	150	370	Third issue
4th May	180	550	Fourth issue
5th May	200	750	Fifth issue
6th May	220	970	Sixth issue
7th May	250	1220	Seventh issue
8th May	280	1500	Eighth issue
9th May	300	1800	Ninth issue
10th May	320	2120	Tenth issue
11th May	350	2470	Eleventh issue
12th May	380	2850	Twelfth issue
13th May	400	3250	Thirteenth issue
14th May	420	3670	Fourteenth issue
15th May	450	4120	Fifteenth issue

**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st May 1914.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 59, Kayastha	1,400
2	"Bengalee "	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banarji, age 68, Brahmin	4,500
3	"Calcutta Spectator "	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, age 40, Kayastha	500
4	"East"	Dacca	Do.	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 60, Brahmo	200
5	"Habul Matin "	Calcutta	Do.	Saiyid Jelal-ud-din, age 61 years	1,000
6	"Herald "	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Baidya	2,000
7	"Hindoo Patriot "	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45 years	1,000
8	"Indian Empire "	Ditto	Do.	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
9	"Indian Mirror "	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,200
10	"Indian Nation "	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years	800
11	"Indian World "	Ditto	Do.	Prithvis Ch. Ray, age 38, Kayastha	500 to 1,000
12	"Mussalman "	Ditto	Do.	M. Rahman, age 32 years	1,000 to 1,500
13	"Reis and Rayyet "	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 62 years	350
14	"Telegraph "	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,200

LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st May 1914.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where Published.	Frequency.	Name, rank and age of Editor.	Remarks.
1	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, age 45, Bengali	1900
2	Forward	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, age 45, Bengali	1900
3	Calcutta Spectator	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, age 45, Bengali	1900
4	News	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, age 45, Bengali	1900
5	Indian Mirror	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, age 45, Bengali	1900
6	Indian Herald	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, age 45, Bengali	1900
7	Indian Pioneer	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, age 45, Bengali	1900
8	Indian Review	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, age 45, Bengali	1900
9	Indian Echo	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, age 45, Bengali	1900
10	Indian World	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, age 45, Bengali	1900
11	Indian Standard	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, age 45, Bengali	1900
12	Indian Herald	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, age 45, Bengali	1900
13	Indian Telegraph	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, age 45, Bengali	1900

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(c)—Jails.

275. At a recent meeting of the East India Association, writes the *Bengalee*, Sir Richard Temple is said to have made a very strong case against certain contemplated reforms which had in view the abolition of the Andamans as a penal settlement. Sir Richard, with all his special pleading for the system as designed to educate the convict to useful citizenship, could not deny "that the evils inseparable from the life of a convict society constituted a real danger." He, however, deprecated any revolutionary change, urging that the system condemned was the growth of a century of thought and observation of men who have had the good of the convict population at heart. The paper also is as strongly opposed to revolutionary changes as Sir Richard Temple. But when a system is found to have been based on an unsound principle, the only rational course is to discontinue it. The great corrective agency in the world is good example. One supremely holy individual has reformed more men than myriads of prisons and penal settlements. A penal settlement, despite all its arrangements for the practice of self-help and self-restraint, is a settlement of convicts. And this consciousness clips the wings of aspiration and gives no up-thrust to that inner nature upon the change of which alone depends the change of the man. The best way to correct a criminal is to restore him to society after having made him feel for a time the consequences of his evil deeds. No artificial reformatory can rival the efficiency of God's great reformatory—human society—which automatically corrects or kills the wicked and prospers and preserves the good. The journal therefore feels it its duty to join issue with Sir Richard Temple and urge the abolition of the Andaman system, and hope the committee appointed to investigate the jail administration of India will give their special attention to this question and recommend the abolition of the Andamans as a penal settlement. A convict settlement, beyond the control of public opinion, is demoralizing both to the convicts and even those who control them.

BENGALUR,
29th April 1914.

(d)—Education.

276. The *Bengalee* observes that the Government of India has laid down that the expansion of primary education should be secured by means of Board schools, except where this is financially impossible, and then aided schools under recognised management should be encouraged. The Government of Bengal is at present acting upon this principle. The defunct Eastern Bengal Government had proceeded very far in this direction. At the beginning of 1912-13 nearly 1,300 Board schools were in existence in the Eastern Bengal districts, and towards the end of 1913-14, 608 new Board schools have been organized. In the Western districts the scheme has not hitherto received much encouragement, but 290 Board schools were provided for in 1913-14. The policy underlying the creation of Board schools is to bring primary education under public management. All aided primary schools are being withdrawn from private management. This policy, it should be observed, is a distinct departure from the recommendation of the Education Commission of 1882, which says that where indigenous schools exist, the principle of aiding and improving them should be recognised as an important means of extending elementary education. The Commission was solicitous of the success of private effort in education and elaborated a system of grants-in-aid for the purpose. The change in the attitude of the Government is greatly to be regretted and will prejudicially affect the interests of education. Universal expansion of education can only be attained by fostering private enterprise by a well-regulated system of grant in-aid and supervision. It is such a vast problem that it can only be solved by real co-operation between the Government and

BENGALUR,
25th April 1914.

the people. The Local Government cannot, unaided by the people, undertake the entire education of the people. The policy of withdrawing schools from private management, therefore, strikes at the very root of educational progress in Bengal. A Board school, besides restricting private effort, labours under the disadvantage of being highly expensive. The cost of an aided primary school is about Rs 7 a month, that of a Board school is Rs. 13 a month. The construction of a Board school house entails an expenditure of about Rs. 1,000, but it is well known in Bengal that a primary school building need not cost more than Rs. 200. The Board school policy will unnecessarily increase the outlay on primary education and thus exhaust the provincial allotment for the purpose. The result will be a contraction of the area of education. The establishment of a Board school involves some concentration of the grant. It is, therefore, a matter of common experience that a Board school often sounds the death-knell of smaller schools in the neighbourhood. Decrease of schools means a decrease in the number of pupils attending them. It means a contraction of the area of primary education. This is what is happening in Bengal at the present moment. The paper implores its countrymen to enquire into the matter in their respective localities. The question is extremely serious and ought to engage their best attention and care.

BENGALUR,
26th April 1914.

277. The *Bengalee* has seen that it is a mistaken policy to attempt to secure expansion of primary education by means of Board schools. The duty of the Government

Primary education.

and the local bodies should mainly consist in encouraging private schools by a liberal system of grant-in-aid. In Bengal, where there is a school in every 3 square miles, the question of multiplying schools is not an urgent necessity. This principle is fallacious in the extreme and is merely a cloak for official apathy. The paper is not aware that there exists an absolute standard for fixing the proportion of schools according to the territorial area. In England and other countries the 3-square-mile standard will be scouted as ridiculously low. It may be high in comparison with the state of things prevailing in other provinces. The question of starting new schools is essentially a question of demand and supply. If more schools are needed, more schools ought to be forthcoming. In Bengal there exists such a demand, pupils are waiting and they are ready to enter schools but cannot for want of schools within convenient distances. It will not do to have a large school to serve a wide area. Smaller schools within easy reach are wanted. The pupils are of tender age and belong mostly to the agricultural classes. They cannot go a long distance to attend schools. Besides, in many parts of Bengal the difficulty of communication has to be overcome, specially in the rainy season. It is urged that these village schools have no permanency and it is no use having them. The permanence of a school depends upon a variety of causes. The essential condition for permanence is pecuniary help. The sons of agriculturists and artisans cannot always afford to pay for their education. In bad years some of these schools naturally cease to exist. But the epithet of "venture schools" does not properly apply to them. With due financial aid they can get on even in times of scarcity. The Annual Report for 1909-10 says:—"A good year brings such schools into existence by hundreds; a bad year sweeps them out of existence; but the desire is there, and given the requisite amount of support, mass education is sure to spread rapidly." The Government is pursuing a different policy. As a result of the policy of concentration of grants, 305 schools with 9,651 pupils disappeared in Dacca in 1909-10, 509 schools with 6,425 pupils in Chittagong and 179 schools with 7,419 pupils in Faridpur vide the Education Report of Eastern Bengal and Assam in 1909-10. But this report says that "Inspectors speak of the general effect as beneficial." The paper considers this remark to be touched with a grim and malignant humour. The withdrawal even of a trifling grant, say a monthly sum of a rupee, is enough to stop a school. This fact is acknowledged by the educational authorities. It emphasises the need of free, elementary education. The Government of India, in its Resolution of 1913, says that "Local Government have been requested to extend the application of the principle of free elementary education amongst the poorer and more backward sections of

the population." But let one see what action the Government of Bengal has taken in this direction. Mr. Hornell says in introducing the head of education in the last Budget: "It may be stated at once that very little has as yet been done in this direction, and that, in view of more pressing claims in other directions, it has been decided that the best way of giving effect to the wishes to the Government of India would be to devote such funds as are available after the more urgent reforms have been accomplished to the establishment of schools in backward localities." The accomplishment of the "more urgent reforms"—this really stands in the way of the expansion of primary education in the province. If the Government wants to carry out its intention in the matter of primary education, it should not absorb the educational grant in the "more urgent reform," but should set apart a substantial part of it for the financing of schools in backward areas. Primary education can make some headway only by multiplication of schools in out-of-the-way places and backward localities. It does not require in this country commodious school-houses, highly paid teachers, and a pampered inspecting staff. The ideal of a rich, foreign country is not suitable to India. Indigenous methods should be adopted for the advancement of education, especially of elementary education. The journal trusts the Government will consult the representatives of the people in this all-important matter. The best way to do it is to appoint a mixed committee of officials and independent well-informed non-officials to sift the whole question.

(c)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

278. The *Bengalee* learns that Mr. Walmsley, I.C.S., District Judge, 24 Parganas, has been appointed temporarily President of the Land Acquisition Tribunal, Calcutta Improvement Trust, in addition to his present duties. It is at a loss to understand why these stop-gap arrangements should be considered sufficient in the matter of filling up such an important office. It is time that a permanent incumbent was found for the post. It has been repeatedly urged by the paper that none but an Indian with the requisite legal training and experience will satisfy Indian opinion. Considering the magnitude of the Indian interests concerned in the various City Improvement Schemes, there ought to be no time lost in allaying popular anxiety by appointing a competent Indian Barrister as the President of the Tribunal.

BENGALIAN,
30th April 1914.

279. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that to improve a city is not the same thing as to build one. Under certain conditions it is comparatively easy to build a city. Given, first, unlimited, or nearly unlimited, resources; second, a favourable site, preferably on the bank of a river or near a water basin; third, an architectural genius like Shah Jahan, and you can have a city as beautiful as you may desire. To improve a city presents many difficulties which are absent in the case of a new city skilfully designed. In a city already in existence there are many landmarks which cannot be removed. A city like Calcutta, with which one is concerned just at present, may not be very old, but all its different component parts have a definite purpose which cannot be overlooked or overruled in any scheme for the improvement of the city. This has to be steadily kept in view by the Trustees who have been charged with the important duty of carrying out a number of improvements in the city. The paper does not admit that the founders of Calcutta or those who have since been looking after the city and its affairs were lacking in foresight or were remiss in the performance of their duty. It is owing to them that Calcutta is not only the largest city in India to-day but probably the healthiest—at least one of the healthiest. It is not situated in a healthy part of India; at one time it was little better than a swamp; round about it is the swampy Gangetic delta; it is fully within the zone of malaria which has devastated Bengal. And yet by dint of unremitting efforts and constant improvements it has become one of the healthiest as it is the most populous city in India. No one claims it is an ideal city; so long as poverty and squalor dwell side by side with opulence and splendour, an ideal city can only

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
30th April 1914.

exist in dreamland. London has its slums and so has every large city. The problem of housing the poor is the same in every large city. Therefore, any scheme of improvements in a city so large as Calcutta must have its limitations and it would be unwise to attempt to exceed those limitations. The Calcutta Improvement Trust has been brought into existence by a law expressly passed for that purpose. It has been armed with ample powers. The prospect of litigation has been minimised by the creation of a Special Tribunal, which will obviate lengthy suits in the High Court. The funds are also apparently ample, but the Trust will have principally to raise its own funds. There may be a net loss when the accounts are finally made up, but the Trust will be making money as it goes on and will spend it. For the rest, it will raise loans from time to time as the necessity may arise. But it cannot raise long-term loans like a Municipality or a Port Trust. Besides, as the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas rightly points out, "the shorter the term for which loans are raised, the more profitable to the borrower." In case there are loans which may survive the Improvement Trust, they will have to be repaid by the Municipality, though it is apprehended that this will have to be made clear from now and legislation may be necessary for the purpose. The constitution of the Trust is satisfactory, though it might have been better. Of the eleven members, including the Chairman, six are appointed by the Local Government, the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta being an *ex-officio* member. There are four Indian members, all Bengalis. The Hon'ble Raja Reshee Case Law, C.I.E., has been elected by the Corporation, the Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur has been elected by the Ward Commissioners, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur has been elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, and Sir R. N. Mukharji, K.C.I.E., has been appointed by the Local Government. Two of these are men in large business and their advice should be valuable to the Trust. All the four are representatives of the Indian community, and it is their duty to see that no grave injustice is done to any section of the Indian community. Whether elected or nominated, they are in duty bound to safeguard the interests of their countrymen. The principal officers of the Board are the Chief Engineer and the Chief Valuer. The first was Engineer to the Madras Corporation and his selection may be a good one, though some one with local experience would have been preferable. The Chief Valuer comes from England direct and joined his appointment on the 7th January 1913, so that he has no knowledge of India, much less of Calcutta. And almost the whole work in the preliminary stages will have to be done by the Chief Valuer. The method in which the Board proceeds to work is as follows: The different forms of improvement have been divided into separate groups. The Trust came into existence in January 1912, and its operations so far have been divided under the heads of Improvement Schemes, Rehousing Schemes and Street Schemes. In a joint report prepared last year by the Engineer and Chief Valuer to the Trust an outline has been given of city and suburban main road projects. The report is illustrated by several photographs of different thoroughfares of Calcutta and plans showing the projected streets. The Board formulates a scheme, notifies it in the *Calcutta Gazette* and invites objections. These objections are considered by a Committee of the Board. Two gentlemen are added from outside as co-opted members. Care is taken that they should be qualified by their position to give advice on the details of the scheme and have also the confidence of the owners of property affected by the scheme. This is an excellent idea and will probably be continued. The first three improvement schemes have been treated in this manner. It is of the highest importance that the Board should carry the public with it as far as possible. To a certain extent the Board may be prepared to face and even to disregard opposition, but it would be highly unwise to ride roughshod over all objections and all interests and thereby create a feeling of bitterness and discontent which may produce far-reaching results. Undue haste and indiscriminate pushing of different schemes must be avoided. All considerations must be carefully weighed, and cases must arise in which schemes will have to be deferred or abandoned. It is only by pursuing a policy of conciliation and consideration that the Board can hope to attain its object and to avoid unpopularity and widespread discontent.

(h)—General.

280. The *Mussalman* observes that the Bengal Presidency Moslem League, at its last annual session at Dacca, unani-

The desecration of mosques at Kidderpur.

mously passed a resolution expressing its indignation at the desecration of mosques and graveyards at Kidderpur and neighbouring villages, and its sense of alarm at the apprehended desecration of a large number of mosques in the tract of land acquired by the Port Commissioners for the extension of the Kidderpur Docks. The matter has been agitating the public mind for the last few months, and the League has given expression to the feelings of the entire Moslem community by adopting the resolution. It is a matter of deep regret that in spite of repeated writings in the Moslem press and in spite of petitions and prayers by Moslem public bodies, the Government of Bengal has yet been apparently maintaining an attitude of indifference and unconcern and has not yet seen its way to settle the matter finally. The result is that Moslem feeling, instead of being appeased, is growing more and more intense day by day. The Mussalmans are under an apprehension that, as the Government of Bengal has not yet interfered, they may find one fine morning some other mosques demolished or some other graveyards desecrated, under orders of the Port Commissioners. True it is that Mr. Dunlop, the late Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, intervened and stopped further sacrileges, but as Mr. Dunlop is no longer in charge of the district, nobody knows whether his policy would now be followed by his successor. The paper has of course nothing at present to say against Mr. Donald, the present Magistrate; it may be that he will prove as sympathetic as Mr. Dunlop in this connection, but the thing is that he has not yet given any assurance either to the District Moslem League or to any other public body that no further sacrileges will be allowed by him, and naturally the Muhammadans are anxious. And the silence of the Government of Bengal enhances their anxiety. They have, however, been patiently awaiting the decision of the Government, and the journal implores the Governments of Bengal not to try their patience any longer by indefinitely postponing its judgment in the matter. Though it is the first duty of the Government of Bengal to protect the sacred places affected by the proposed extension of the Docks, by executive interference, it is no less its duty to point out to the Government of India, as has been said on various occasions, the extreme necessity of amending the Land Acquisition Act so as to protect mosques, graveyards, etc., from the operations of the said Act. Until and unless this is done, troubles are sure to arise from time to time, and Government will be placed in a very uncomfortable position. The law must be amended if these troubles are to cease, and cease for ever, and it would be a short-sighted policy if Government do not, at an early date, recognise the necessity of amending the law and do the needful without any loss of time. The following resolution was passed by the Bengal Presidency Moslem League:—"That this League urges upon the Government the extreme necessity of amending the Land Acquisition Act so as to protect mosques, graveyards and other sacred places from being acquired under the provisions of the said Act."

281. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the resolution of the Government of India regarding the amalgamated

Posts and telegraphs amalgamation.

working of the two sister departments of Government would gladden the hearts of many telegraph subordinates for whom undreamt of future prospects are opened out and congenial duties promised. However, very few Indians have any cause for joy. The Resolution emphasises the fact that the recruitment to the 2nd class of superior Traffic Service will be made from amongst the ranks, irrespective of their service or grade. This mysterious method of judging merit and promoting competent men is always adopted by the authorities whenever preferential treatment is contemplated for a particular set of men. If the ordinary rules of promotion were adhered to, several Indian subordinates of the Telegraph Service would in the usual course get promotion to the superior Traffic Service. These telegraph subordinates will, on promotion, rank as Superintendents of

MUSSALMAN.
24th April 1914.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
29th April 1914.

Post Offices (Traffic) and draw the following scale of pay, viz., Rs. 250—15—400, Rs. 400—20—600, and be classed with Superintendents of Post Offices, to whom the others can bear very little comparison in education, administrative ability or social standing. The work of these Traffic Superintendents will not be even a tenth part of the work and responsibility of the Postal Superintendents, and yet the traffic officers will get higher pay! The Postal Superintendents begin their service on Rs. 200, whereas the Traffic Superintendents begin on Rs. 250. The Postal Superintendents have to pass through another grade on a fixed pay of Rs. 250 before they reach the incremental grades of Rs. 300—20—400; 400—20—500; 500—20—600; whereas the Traffic Superintendents get an increment of salary every year of their service. The evil effects of the present grading of Postal Superintendents will be obvious from a perusal of the congested list of postal officers without any hopes of immediate improvement. It has probably been represented to the Government of India by the head of the department that there will be no increase in the work of Postal Superintendents, as the resolution says that the officers who will be immediately affected by the amalgamation will be the Postmasters-General, to whom an increase of salary has been given. But the extra work for administering and inspecting combined post and telegraph offices (which is by far larger than the number of departmental telegraph offices) has been carried on all along by the Postal Superintendents, and for doing it efficiently they have been given a special training. But has this been recognised by the Government in their resolution? The Postal Superintendents had expected that the Government of India, when giving effect to the amalgamation, would grant a partial increase to their salary for the telegraph work. The pay and prospects of gazetted officers in other departments of Government have been recently revised and will be further revised when the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Public Services in India are published. This is as it should be. But nothing has been done for Postal Superintendents in recent years. The Deputy Magistrates and Munsifs begin on Rs. 250 and can rise up to Rs. 800 and Rs. 1,000, respectively, in the ordinary course, and this is all right. But no such thing is possible for Postal Superintendents. Their promotion to higher ranks is ordinarily confined to men who are non-Indians, and a perusal of the long string of Indian names superseded in case of appointments to the higher grades tells a dismal tale. The Royal Commission in the midst of their manifold labours could not give adequate attention to the grievances of officers in the Post Office, and the paper invites the Government of India to appoint a small committee to enquire into the abuses still rampant in the department and to enquire into the pay and prospects of the Postal Superintendents and other Postal officers, giving due consideration to the work and responsibility of these deserving classes of officers, without waiting for the report of the Public Services Commission.

III.—LEGISLATION.

BENGAL,
9th April 1914.

282. The *Bengalee* observes that the result of the election in the Dacca Division for a seat in the Bengal Legislative Council has once again brought to notice the exceedingly unsatisfactory character of the Council Regulations. The need for their substantial modification has been recognised even by the authorities, but for some reason or other the necessary amendments have not yet been made. Governments are slow to move; and the Government in India is slower than usual. Public bodies, too, have not been as active in this matter as they should be. They move and stir and create a sort of half-hearted agitation just on the eve of a general election, but when it is over, they go to sleep, until they wake up again as before when the elections are about to take place. When there is no genuine earnestness, no unflagging persistency as its result, there can be no success in any endeavour. The result of the Dacca election presents an object-lesson which ought to sink deep in the hearts of the community. In the wide area of the Dacca Division, one of the great centres of learning, culture and public spirit in the Presidency, including within its limits historic Vikrampur and Bajrajogini, not a

The Dacca Division election
and the Council Regulations.

single Hindu represents the division in the local Council. Regulations which can permit a thing of this kind must be held to be rotten to the core and need substantial and immediate modification. Note what happened in connection with this election. Babu Anath Bandhu Guha, of Mymensingh, one of the foremost leaders in the Dacca Division, stood as a candidate for election. Under the Regulations he was disqualified, having been bound down under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. His offence was that he had made a speech at the prize distribution ceremony of the National School at Mymensingh, to which the authorities took exception. This was in 1908, in the height of the anti-partition agitation, when many, including officials, were in a state of great excitement, and things were said and done which it is now the policy of the Government and of the public alike to forget and forgive. The Government had it in its power to remove this disqualification. It would have been a gracious act, would have given great satisfaction, and would have helped to ease the situation in East Bengal. But the Government thought otherwise and missed a golden opportunity to give effect to its own policy of conciliation. One of the very first of the paper's demands is the withdrawal of this and other disqualifications and the bar which they impose upon the choice of the constituencies. In England, any such bar would be regarded as a serious grievance, an unwarrantable interference with the freedom of the constituencies. It is true that the elective system in its application to the Councils is still in an experimental stage, but the formidable array of disqualifications implies grave suspicion on the part of the framers of the Regulations as to the fitness of the constituencies to exercise the privileges now for the first time conferred on them. Admitting the full force of the argument that in the early stage of a great experiment the Government is bound to be careful and to proceed with caution, the paper thinks that the reservation of the power to disqualify a person who has been elected should for the present suffice. This power alone should be reserved to the Government, and the other disqualifications done away with. In any case, the public bodies should move in the matter without any delay. The next general elections take place towards the end of 1915. There is not much time between now and then, if these representations are to obtain a careful hearing.

283. The result of the recent Dacca election, writes the *Bengalee*, has again brought to the forefront the question of Special Electorates. Their creation was a mistake, and experience has confirmed this view. In Bengal they are certainly not needed. The general electorates which were meant to be the constituencies for the professional middle classes have returned members to the Legislative Council who had their names on the Special Electorates and were fully qualified to be elected by them. At least five seats in the Bengal Legislative Council out of the total of 11 reserved for the middle classes, have been captured by gentlemen who were qualified to be returned by the Special Electorates. They may be classified as follows:—One in the Presidency Division, one in the Rajshahi Division, one in the Chittagong Division, and two in the Dacca Division. The Dacca Division is thus in the unique position that all its seats intended for the middle class have been captured by the representatives of the Muhammadan or the land-owning interest. Is this a state of things which is fair to the middle class, or it is one which the Government can contemplate with equanimity? The paper urges the abolition of the Special Electorates; for, in the words of Lord Hardinge, the privileges of one class are the disabilities of another. But that perhaps is not, for the present at any rate, within the range of practical politics. Public opinion, especially that of the Muhammadan community, must be educated before this can be accomplished. The least that the Government can do, as a matter of bare justice to the middle class, is to give effect to the fifth paragraph of Lord Morley's Despatch of the 16th November 1909, which expressly declares that the Municipal and District Board seats should be reserved for the middle class.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

284. The Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Fazlul Haq, writes the *Mussalman*, while dwelling on the question of the employment of Muhammadans in public offices, in the course of Service and demoralisation.

BENGALIAN,
30th April 1914.

MUSSALMAN,
26th April 1914.

his admirable presidential speech at the last session of the Bengal Moslem League at Dacca, made some remarks which ought to be impressed on the minds of young Muhammadans seeking employment for means of livelihood. He said: "I wish to tell you at once that I do not set a very high value myself on employment in service of any kind as a career for the young men of our community. There is hardly anything so very demoralising as service, for it often deadens all sense of self-respect and is apt to engender narrow-minded selfishness of a reprehensible character." It should be borne in mind that after practising as a lawyer for about six years, Maulvi Fazlul Haq was tempted, after the partition of Bengal, to accept employment as a member of the Provincial Executive Service and that, after serving as such for about six years, he resigned about two years ago. That he was a very competent Deputy Magistrate is an undisputed fact and there is no doubt that he was a *persona grata* with his official superiors. But from his experience he says that there is hardly anything so very demoralising as service, for it often deadens all sense of self-respect, etc. The paper hopes Maulvi Fazlul Haq's experience will prove a sufficient warning to educated young Muhammadans—specially those who have any public spirit and from whom the community and the country expect much. It does not of course say that Government service should be boycotted, but what it urges is that there should be no unnecessary rush for it. Let those young men who are not fitted for other avocations of life seek employment under Government, but it should not be the concern of the bulk of educated Moslems to hanker after it.

BENGALUR,
28th April 1914.

285. The *Bengalee* remarks that it is a matter of deep regret that the colour-bar should be steadily gaining ground and influencing the relations between Indian and English students in the great seats of learning in Great Britain. The state of things used to be very different, say, twenty years ago. Indian students were then received with open arms by their fellow English students, and relations of friendship were established between them which often endured through life. Things have somehow or other undergone a great change within the last few years. It is difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to the causes which have led to this result, which all well-wishers of the British Empire must deplore. But amongst them must be ascribed the growing solidarity which has sprung up since the Boer War between the Colonies and the mother-country. The fraternization is on the increase; and the feelings of the Colonies have necessarily come to exert a profound influence upon British sentiment in regard to many public questions. In South Africa, in Canada, in Australia the same feeling on the part of the white colonists towards the aboriginal nations is found; and as it is based upon colour, it manifests itself towards the Indian subjects of His Majesty, irrespective of the vast difference between them and the aboriginal races. The presence of the Rhodes' scholars in the English and Scotch Universities has only served to deepen the prejudice. The recent anarchical developments may also have helped to strengthen the feeling. But whatever the causes may be, it is there—it must lead to reciprocity and in its further developments must prove a source of great embarrassment to the administration. It must lay the axe at the root of that spirit of co-operation which the Government is so anxious to foster. Very properly, therefore, Sir Krishna Govinda Gupta felt it his duty to raise a note of warning and protest. At the opening of the New Club in its new premises, Sir Krishna Govinda Gupta, K.C.S.I., said that while such institutions promoted good fellowship between the people of India and their English friends, they must also know that there were sinister agencies at work to create dissensions and discord. Even at Oxford there had of late been a manifestation of feeling towards Indian University students which all friends of India and England alike must greatly regret. They found the principal mouthpiece of a University giving expression to sentiments which alike were disgraceful to those who expressed them and to those who listened to them. As a sequel to Sir Krishna Gupta's protest, attention is to be called to the matter in Parliament, and enquiries have been addressed to the Chancellor of the University. Surely the matter to which Sir Krishna Govinda has called attention cannot be allowed to remain where it is. The evil must be nipped in the bud by the adoption

of such measures as the situation may demand. A member of the Indian Medical Service recently posed as the leader of an anti-Indian movement in one of the London hospitals. This gentleman eats the salt of India, and the Government of India may with perfect propriety call upon him to offer an explanation of his conduct. A firm and decisive attitude assumed by the Government—and no one knows better than His Excellency when to be firm and decisive—would determine the attitude of the official world and of the India Office.

286. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the *Statesman* naturally opposes the protest of the Indian Traders' Association against the opening out of the proposed new road from Dalhousie Square to Harrison Road. When the scheme threatens to ruin so

The proposed new road from Dalhousie Square to Harrison Road.

many Indians, the *Statesman* is bound to support it. And when, moreover, it is meant only to pander to the whims and interests of a handful of European merchants, he is doubly bound to support it. But there is no truth in his suggestion that "the opposition comes late in the day." Even if it is a fact that "the matter has been under discussion for many years," the Indian traders, who are quiet and businesslike people and constitutionally not disposed to much public haranguing and agitation, could not be expected to direct their agitations against vague and nebulous projects floating in the air. It is when the Joint Report of the Improvement Trust by the Chief Valuer and Engineer was issued last year that the scheme was first made known to the public with any degree of definiteness and the nature and extent of the mischief realised. The feeling of consternation among the affected Indian traders has been simmering from that time and has just burst into active manifestation. It is unfortunately true that the other organs of public opinion and the various public bodies did not join the paper with the promptitude and earnestness that the nature of the case demanded.

287. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is glad to see that the *Habul Matin*, the well-known Moslem organ, has been metamorphosed into an English weekly. With the Press Law dangling over their heads, the capacity of newspapers for doing any real service to the country, politically speaking at least, is very limited. But there is one department in which such a Muhammadan organ as the *Habul Matin* can do much good. By faithfully and earnestly promoting its avowed cult of "breaking down the barriers of pride and prejudice, of castes and creeds which divide one section of humanity from another." The paper knows of no nobler mission with which a public journal can trust itself, and it is one, moreover, which can be fulfilled with the minimum of risk of infringing the provisions of the Press Law or otherwise incurring the displeasure of the powers that be. The *Patrika* wishes the *Habul Matin* a useful and prosperous career.

The English edition of the *Habul Matin*.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
1st May 1914.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
1st May 1914.

L. N. BIRD,
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET ;
CALCUTTA,
The 2nd May 1914.

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